

RESULTS REPORT  
OFDA-LWR-CASA Rajasthan Drought  
Mitigation Program  
March 1 – July 31, 2003



Lutheran World Relief /  
Church's Auxiliary for Social Action

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## 1. COVER SHEET – Results Report

**Project Holder:** Lutheran World Relief  
**Mailing Address:** 700 Light Street, 4<sup>th</sup> Floor  
Baltimore, MD 21230

**Contact Person:** Carolina Castrillo  
**Telephone:** 410-230-2808  
**Fax:** 410-230-2882  
**Email:** [ccastrillo@lwr.org](mailto:ccastrillo@lwr.org)

**Implementing Partner:** Church's Auxiliary for Social Action  
Rachna Building, 2 Rajendra Place,  
Pusa Road, New Delhi, 110 008, India

**Contact Person:** Sushant Agrawal, Director  
Tel: (91-11) 25730611, 25767231, 25761579  
Fax: (91-11) 25752502, 25733763  
E-mail: [casa@del6.vsnl.net.in](mailto:casa@del6.vsnl.net.in)

**Submitted:** October 30, 2003

**Program Title:** Drought Mitigation in 24 Villages in Rajasthan, India

**OFDA Grant Number:** HDA-G-00-03-00112-00

**Country/ Region:** India- Western Region of Rajasthan State in the two most affected districts of Barmer and Jodhpur

**Type of Disaster/ Hazard:** Severe drought

**Period of Program:** 5 months (March, 2003 - July, 2003).

**Total Number of Beneficiaries Targeted:** 12,000 affected people from 24 villages

**Total Number of Beneficiaries Reached:** 13,997 people from 24 villages

**Project Holder:** Lutheran World Relief (LWR)

**Implementing Partner:** Church's Auxiliary for Social Action (CASA)

**Dollar Amount Requested from OFDA:** \$254,685  
**Dollar Amount from Other Sources:** \$ 41,246  
**Dollar Amount of In-Kind Contributions:** See Budget Notes  
**Total Dollar Amount of the Program:** \$295,930

## **2. FOREWORD**

LWR has worked with local organizations in India to respond to the relief and development needs of rural communities for the last 50 years. CASA is one of LWR's major partners in India for responding to emergencies. CASA, established in 1947, has been working in Rajasthan for more than 50 years, has the trust of the villagers and well-established cooperation with the government and other agencies. Working with local organizations and OFDA financial support, LWR/CASA initiated a program to minimize the damaging effects of drought and provide immediate relief to severely affected communities in Barmer and Jodhpur with the objectives of sustaining and improving the living conditions of the more vulnerable population. In order to fulfill this, a cash-for-work program for tank construction and desilting of ponds and supply of drinking water through water tankers was implemented.

The ultimate goal of the program was to minimize the effect of prolonged drought through relief and establish long-term mitigation measures for 12,000 people in 24 villages in the most drought-affected districts of Barmer and Jodhpur. The targeted villages covered under this program had no access to drinking water and particularly women had to travel miles to fetch water. Many villagers, especially male family members, had migrated from the project sites with their animals to other places in search of water, fodder and employment opportunities, leaving behind, women, children, and elderly people in the village.

An intense implementation and monitoring plan had been followed with close contact, attachment and affection of Partners and beneficiary communities, which includes work measurement, cash distribution and keeping the time bound character. Technical support had been provided for viability of the project components. Open communications were maintained with the Government officials at different levels, from participant communities to the Program Coordinator, to ensure a high level of transparency, coordination, and accountability among all parties involved.

### 3. PROGRAM OVERVIEW

#### A. Program Goal

To minimize the adverse effect of the drought through relief and establish long-term drought mitigation measures for 12,000 people in 24 villages of Barmer and Jodhpur districts of Rajasthan in the next 4 months.

#### B. Objectives and Expected Results

**Objective 1-** To provide immediate access to life-sustaining drinking water and create purchasing power for 12,000-drought affected people.

**Expected Result 1:** Lives and livelihoods will be saved and restored and migration and liquidation of assets will be prevented for 12,000 people, as they will have adequate access to drinking water and cash to meet daily needs.

**Objective 2-** To establish sustainable sources of potable water that will mitigate the impact of future droughts in 24 villages.

**Expected Result 2:** All 24-target villages will have the necessary structures for water conservation to mitigate the impact of future droughts while receiving cash for their work for their daily needs.

#### C. Indicators

##### Indicators for Expected Result 1

- Number of people regularly employed under the cash for work program
- Quantity of water distributed per head and the number of days of water distribution

##### Indicator for Expected Result 2

- Number of appropriately designed water structures created in the villages

#### D. Demographic Profile of Target Population

##### Population

Rajasthan – the largest state in India has an estimated population of 54 million, spreading over 41,500 villages in 32 districts. Approximately 77% population lives in rural areas and about 28% population comprises Scheduled Castes (SC) and Scheduled Tribes (ST).

##### Food Security

According to the report of the Government of Rajasthan, this year's post monsoon crop (Kharif) was sown in 5.87 million hectares only against the target of 12.9 million hectares, and out of this, 2.72 million hectares has been totally damaged. The state government has estimated that Kharif crop has been completely damaged and winter crop (Rabi) would also be decreased by 65-70%. The total lose, in terms of cost, for Kharif

and Rabi crops have been estimated at Rs. 44,000 million and Rs. 720,000 million respectively. *Thus food availability has already become crucial.* This is likely to be further deteriorated in the coming months, hence challenging the food security of the already marginalized population.

Some 50-55 million livestock are endangered due to the risk of hunger and thirst. According to the Situation Report of WFP, the Western districts of Rajasthan are the most affected as they are also affected by the unavailability of fodder in the neighboring states (Punjab and Haryana), which used to supply fodder in normal years. The findings of a survey conducted in 100 villages of Barmer by an NGO (MMBS) reported that more than 47,000 cattle have died in the last four months.

The traditional coping mechanisms in the project districts are failing due to a fast reduction in livelihood opportunities, depleting purchasing power and lack of accessibility to water and fodder. Temporary migration to neighboring states for livelihoods, selling off cattle, and obtaining credit from informal sources at high interest rates are the widely prevalent coping mechanisms of the affected population, creating a vicious downward spiral.

#### Estimated Needs for Relief

According to the state government estimate, approximately Rs. 6,000 million will be needed to mitigate the drought effects, which is more than the cumulative total of all the relief assistance extended by the government during the last 50 years. The state interventions are inadequate at this stage. Out of 41,353 affected villages, relief measures are being undertaken in only 8,000 villages, primarily those located alongside the roads. The government has started providing only 500,000 workdays. There is a need to create 3,000,000 workdays per day for Below Poverty Line (BPL) families by May-June, 2003. Similarly supplementation is needed in the provision of drinking water and fodder. According to newspaper reports, the State Government requires about Rs. 4.1 billion to purchase five million metric tonnes of fodder to ensure the survival of 500 million livestock in 39,810 villages in all 32 districts.

The Relief Secretary of the state has been quoted in the situation report of WFP, published in the month of October, that about 26,000 villages will face problems of water scarcity. According to this report the state government has been supplying water to 927 villages through 1,118 water tankers. Apart from this, NGOs and private donors have supplied drinking water in 68 villages. Thus, it is evident that more concerted efforts are needed to ensure water supply in the villages.

The targeted villages proposed in this project, currently have no access to drinking water, and particularly women have to travel miles to fetch water for domestic use. The migration of the men to find work leaves the burdens of the family to fall to the women, hence many women-headed households sanitary conditions and nutrition are deteriorating.

### *E. Baseline Data*

In the month of March 2003, a comprehensive baseline survey was conducted where various primary and secondary data was collected and tabulated for situation assessment. In addition, data was collected from different sources, which are as follows:

- National and State Government
- Print media (national and local)
- Interaction with the local level NGOs and Community members
- Village visits, transect walks, interaction with individuals by CASA, Partners and LWR staff
- Project specific data collected through primary survey.

### *F. Implementing Partners*

The intervention has been designed for 24 villages in the two most affected districts of Barmer and Jodhpur, located on the western side of the state. CASA invited some of its local partners in the area to join efforts for program implementation as follows:

- Rural Education Development Society (REDS), Barmer
- Society to Uplift Rural Economy (SURE), Barmer
- Shiksha Avem Jan Kalyan Samiti (SJKS), Khichan, Jodhpur
- CASA, Jodhpur

LWR would work closely with CASA and the local NGO partners, who have competence and bring in ground knowledge resulting in efficient and quick accomplishment of the cash for work and distribution of drinking water components.

## **4. IMPLEMENTATION OF PLANNED INTERVENTION**

### *A. Selection of Beneficiaries*

The villages selected are located in the interior and have poor connectivity; hence almost no relief assistance was reaching them. Priority has been given to the most vulnerable sections among those affected. The main criteria remained to cover the worst affected scheduled tribes, scheduled castes, landless laborers, small and marginal farmers, women, elderly and handicapped. While selecting beneficiaries, it has also been made clear that one member per family must be benefited.

### *B. Beneficiaries Reached*

The beneficiaries reached under this program are described in **Annexes – 1 and 4**.

### *C. Activities Undertaken*

- Selection of water harvesting structure sites

CASA's technical staff in collaboration with the villagers did the selection of the water harvesting structure sites. The Field Officers in consultation with the CASA's technical staff provided the work plan.

- Pond deepening work

Twenty-four ponds have been deepened in 24 villages, one pond in each village with dedication, cooperation and efforts from village communities, which provided (approximately) 75 days employment to one working person per family. A total of 180,001 workdays have been generated and Rs.10,800,060 have been distributed among 2,406 beneficiaries under the Cash for Work program. The payment had been made @ 60Rs. per person per day (For details see Annexes 2 and 3).

- Construction of water tanks for rain water harvesting

The construction of 48 underground water tanks (2 tanks per village) has been carried out. The size of the tanks was kept 10 feet x 10 feet outer (minimum) as planned with a capacity of storage for 18,000 liters (approximately). For execution of this activity quotations from the suppliers for the construction material had been collected and forwarded by the Block Level Purchase Committee with recommendation of the CASA Drought Relief Coordination Office at Jodhpur. The CASA Field Officer met the suppliers and orders were placed for supplies. The activity was completed between June 1 and June 29. Now, after getting good monsoon showers, all the tanks are filled with water, which will be used for drinking purposes. These tanks are well managed by the Village Development Committee (VDC) in each community.

- Drinking water supply:

It was planned to distribute 20 liters of water to each beneficiary family in alternate days for 80 days. To make the distribution procedure easier, water was supplied to a common tank and from there it was distributed to beneficiary families in the presence of VDC members and recorded in a distribution register. A total of 391 tankers of either 4,000 or 5,000 liters capacity were distributed to 2,306 beneficiary families given the conditions of the roads. A total of 1,739,000 liters of water had been distributed under this program (For details see **Annexes - 4 and 5**).

#### *D. Monitoring*

To measure the progress and impact of the program, continuous monitoring has been done by LWR, CASA, and its Partners through field visits, submission of reports by field officers and staff of Partner Organizations, and meetings and regular interactions with beneficiaries. To facilitate the smooth progress of the program, the village supervisor in each of the 24 villages maintained work records of the activities under his/her village. Field Officers of CASA and Partners made regular visits to the villages to monitor the progress of the work. CASA's Partner Organization has submitted the progress report to the CASA Field Officer, who consolidated the reports and submitted it to the CASA Coordinator. LWR has played an active role in monitoring through field visits, meeting with local NGOs and CASA teams, and ongoing communication.

Regular networking with State and District Government Officials by CASA staff and Partners has been established to share information regarding the program and to ensure Govt. support in program implementation. Regular networking has also avoided the possible duplication of the work with Government's relief interventions.

For project administration in the field, a temporary Co-ordinating Office was established in Jodhpur for four months and one mobile phone was made available to the field Coordinator at Jodhpur for the purpose of smooth administration and communication.

#### *E. Cost effectiveness*

LWR and CASA's programs and financial management systems and practices ensured timely and cost effective implementation of the program. Some of the other factors that contributed to the cost effectiveness were the strong implementation and technical support provided to the local partners, optimal utilization of deployed staff as well as sound sourcing and procurement procedures followed for hiring water tankers and buying construction materials for tanks. The non-cost one-month extension was afforded with existing resources.

## **5. OBTAINED RESULTS**

The program obtained the expected results (see Logical Framework – **Annex 6**):

- Sustainable water harvesting structures (construction of tanks and desilting of ponds) were developed for long-term drought mitigation.
- Employment opportunities at the local level were created.
- The cash received through the Cash for Work program helped beneficiaries to meet their day-to-day livelihood needs, including frequent consumption of nutritional diet among family members during the program period and repayment of either loans or interest to money lenders
- Drinking water supplied under this program reduced the drudgery on women, reduced the expenditure on purchasing water during the drought period, and ensured availability of safe drinking water near the houses of beneficiary families
- Pre-monsoon showers in the project areas have filled the water structures created under the program, ensuring availability of drinking water for humans and livestock for the next 8 to 10 months.

## **6. VISITS DURING IMPLEMENTATION**

### *A. OFDA*

On April 24, 2003, Mr. Bill Berger visited two work sites of the project area, Judyra and Udaisar. During his visit Mr. Berger suggested assisting beneficiary families by pooling needs to be able to bargain with a local merchant for a competitive price on foodstuff. The major and immediate impact seen during his visit was that the beneficiaries purchase lunch boxes and vegetables were added to their meal.

## *B. LWR*

Ms. Carolina Castrillo visited the two districts March 15-17, 2003. She visited two blocks of Barmer i.e. Chohatan & Baitu and Phalodi & Balesar block of Jodhpur. During her visit Ms. Castrillo observed the real condition of drought-affected people, provided recommendations for the baseline survey and for the collective purchase of foodstuff to obtain wholesale prices.

Ms. Castrillo also visited the two districts June 11-14, 2003. She visited Balesar Block (Udaisar village) June 11, 2003 in Jodhpur district. She also visited Barmer, Baytu block (Khokhsar & Kharda village) and Chohatan block (R.B. Ki Gafan & Bhiladi village) on June 12-13, 2003. A staff meeting with her was organised on June 14, 2003 at CASA Jodhpur. During this visit she observed: the process of implementation of the overall program, the roles and responsibilities played by VDC's, beneficiary families and partner organizations, documentation at the village level as well as CASA level, and the impact of interventions on the livelihood of beneficiary families. In addition, Ms. Castrillo spoke with CASA's program team and headquarters staff about lessons learned in program implementation and the terms of reference for the evaluation.

## *C. CASA Delhi*

- Mr. Nirmal J. Singh-Administrative Officer and Mr. Michael Masih-Finance Officer visited Jodhpur April 8-11, 2003. During their visit a Bank account at Jodhpur was opened. Mr. Singh visited project villages of our two partners in Barmer and Mr. Masih visited our direct project implementation area (Udaisar) in Jodhpur district. They provided necessary management guidance to CASA Udaipur/Jodhpur offices regarding project implementation.
- Mr. Michael Masih and CASA's auditor visited the project on May 29, 2003. They have visited one village of Khinchen the project area of Shiksha Aven Jan Kalyan Samiti. During the visit they saw the accounting documentation at the village level, Partner level and CASA Jodhpur office level.
- Mr. Sushant Agrawal, CASA Director visited Phalodi block (Khichan village) on 29<sup>th</sup> June 2003 and on the way to Jodhpur he visited Udaisar (Agolai) village. A staff meeting was also organized on 30<sup>th</sup> June 2003 at CASA, Jodhpur. The objective of his visit was to see the effectiveness of this drought mitigation program.

## *D. CASA Udaipur*

Regular visits were made by the Coordinator to plan and monitor the project in collaboration with the Partner Organizations. During these visits, implementation support was extended to three local NGO Partners.

### *E. CASA's Local Partners*

- Implementing the project activities with the support of CASA according to the plan of action.
- Regular planning and monitoring of the field level activities.
- Facilitating village level groups and promote their involvement in the program implementation.

### *F. OFDA Research*

During June 29–30, 2003, a research team consisting of, Dr. N.S. Jodha, Miss. Saswati Ghosh Balliappa and Mr. Sudipto of Wilbur Smith Associates, Bangalore; Mr. Shushil Sharma, Coordinator, CASA Udaipur; Mr. Motilal Sharma and Mr. Sushil Habil, Field Officers of CASA Udaipur, visited Judiya village of Balesar block in Jodhpur district.

The purpose of this visit was to collect information regarding traditional coping mechanisms, needs, livestock, water harvesting practices, money lending systems and long term mitigation for village droughts. This appraisal study was commissioned by OFDA.

### *G. Evaluation (LWR-CASA)*

A two-member evaluation team was appointed by CASA-Delhi to review this project. Mr. M.S. Rathore, Senior Fellow of IDS, Jaipur, was selected as Team Member and Mr. Sushil Sharma, Coordinator, Udaipur, was the other member of the evaluation team. The visit was held in two phases.

The team visited Phalodi block (Khichan and Indoka bas village) and met with Shksha Avam Jan Kalyan Samiti, (Partner Organization) staff on July 18-19, 2003. They visited Balesar block (Udaisar and Dhadhaniya villages) and met with CASA staff on July 20.

Again the team visited Balotra block (shin lee village and meeting with REDS staff on July 25. Lastly they visited Chohatan block R.B. Ki. Gafan and Bhiladi village (and meeting with SURE staff on July 25.

The objective of the visit was to evaluate the impact of the program implemented as its achievement and shortcoming during the interaction with the local community, partner and staff, CASA Staff and field visits.

## **7. CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED**

- Extraordinary Time Constraint:

The program was to be completed within a period of 90 days. Therefore activities such as the collection of a baseline survey, setting up the office at Jodhpur, staff appointments, the selection of beneficiaries and work sites, obtaining NOC's from appropriate government offices, and orientation to staff and Partner NGOs, all had to be carried out simultaneously. However, with the competence of the CASA staff and Partner organisation it was possible to complete these tasks on schedule.

- Extreme Climatic Condition:

High temperatures in the area through out the implementation period affected the program flow for example; the temperature varies from approximately 42–50 degrees Centigrade. Dust storms has also caused blockage of roads at various sites, which has delayed the transportation of materials for the construction of tanks from one place to another.

- Monsoon rains

The monsoon rains began June 17, 2003 in Barmer district delaying the Cash for Work activities for up to three days. CASA and other implementing partners were able to make up for this loss of time by intensifying work on such sites. However, program implementation in Jodhpur district was not affected and there were no delays on account of rain.

## **8. HIGHLIGHTS OF THE PROJECT**

### *A. The project received wide coverage on the print media.*

- In the popular Hindi daily “Rajasthan Patrika” on March 14 they carried news about the US Government’s concern for the events in India and the support extended through OFDA to the communities of Rajasthan to mitigate the current situation of drought. It mentioned that OFDA was going to implement drought relief intervention through its partner LWR and the work was to be carried in 24 villages of Barmer & Jodhpur districts of Rajasthan.
- On April 9, the same daily carried another story about the project being implemented in Chohatan block of Barmer.
- Rajasthan Patrika again carried news about the project implemented by our Partner REDS, Barmer.
- After the first cash disbursement the newspaper gave details of the cash distributed to each individual beneficiary and it had also mentioned that each person working for the cash for work programme received Rs. 60/- as wages per day.
- The visit of the CASA Director also received wide coverage in the leading newspaper.

### *B. The program adopted a developmental relief approach as planned.*

#### Context-specific conditions

The program has strengthened existing networks and organizations at the local level that know how to work in the villages with both women and men, respecting cultural and social relationships.

### Disaster mitigation

The program contributed to long-term drought mitigation through the establishment of water harvesting structures in the villages reached, utilizing local knowledge and traditional coping mechanisms.

### Livelihoods

The program has focused on income, water and food security activities to help people affected to mitigate the impact of the drought and regain their livelihoods to sustain their assets.

### Capacity building and use of existing local capacity

LWR and CASA have strengthened the capacity of local indigenous organizations through this program. Training and participation of local NGO staff and beneficiaries in keeping records, supervision, and measurement of work has been done. Village organizations were established within the limited time frame of the program.

### *C. The program ensured food security.*

The program has contributed to ensuring food security of the reference community as people have been seen carrying lunch boxes right after the first payment of cash under cash distribution and some have been seen taking chapattis with seasonal vegetables twice a day.

## **9. RECOMMENDATIONS**

Three recommendations have emerged out of extensive dialogue with the beneficiaries (particularly the women) and partner organizations:

- A component for the provision of fodder for goats and sheep could have greatly contributed to maintaining household income security in the post drought scenario. The village economy in these districts of Rajasthan is largely dependent on pastoral activities. Consequently, animal mortality attains alarming proportions during acute drought situations, adversely impacting the livelihood of rural families.
- Instead of a purely Cash for Work program, we could have implemented Food and Cash for Work with 50% of the resource being paid in food grains (wheat or millet) and 50% in cash. This would have had a comparatively greater impact on providing sufficient food for survival of the family over the lean period.
- A follow up intervention is necessary to sustain the processes started during the 4-month Drought Mitigation Program. Village committees formed under the program need further strengthening in order to ensure sustainability of the community organizations, conduct community appraisals, define priorities, and plan future actions. A follow up project would enhance the capacities of the communities for long-term drought mitigation and develop their abilities to mobilize government schemes through Gram Sabha and other government agencies in their villages.

## **10. CONCLUSION**

The program has provided both immediate relief and long-term mitigation to 13,997 drought-affected people in Rajasthan. The program has created permanent water harvesting structures, which will provide access to drinking water for humans and livestock in the future. In addition, it created employment opportunities at the local level at a critical time. During the intervention, drudgery reduction in search of drinking water on part of women has been observed. Village communities took collective action during the program, which might continue to build up sustainable social organizations among beneficiaries. The project holder and partner organizations managed to successfully complete program implementation under time constraints and extremely difficult climatic conditions. The intervention was timely and reached the most vulnerable population.

# ANNEXES

## Annex – 1

### OFDA-LWR-CASA Drought Mitigation Program

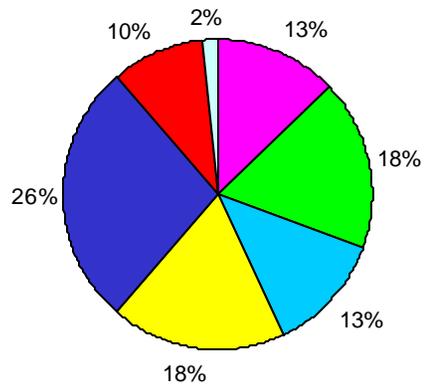
#### List of Beneficiaries Reached – Cash for Work

S.No.	Name of the Organization	Name of the Village	Number of Beneficiary Families Targeted	Number of Beneficiary Families Reached	Total Number of members in Beneficiary Families
1	S J K S	Khichan	100	130	712
		S.S. Nagar	100	100	520
		Chila	100	100	600
		Amla	100	100	675
		Indoka Bas	100	70	384
		Dedisara	100	100	522
	<b>Total</b>		<b>600</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>3413</b>
2	C A S A	Judiya	100	100	619
		Udaisar	100	110	811
		Dhandhniya	100	90	489
		Meharam nagar	100	100	661
		Chicharli	100	100	695
		Jhanwar	100	100	665
	<b>Total</b>		<b>600</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>3940</b>
3	R E D S	Eklavya Nagar	100	100	423
		Lapundra	100	100	547
		Khoksar East	100	100	536
		Kharda Bharat Singh	100	100	609
		Shinli	100	100	632
		Pareu	100	100	566
	<b>Total</b>		<b>600</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>3313</b>
4	S U R E	R. B. Ki Gafan	100	100	573
		Ghoniya	100	100	615
		Satrau	100	100	628
		Bhiladi	100	100	539
		Binjrar	100	100	536
		Dedusar	100	106	440
	<b>Total</b>		<b>600</b>	<b>606</b>	<b>3331</b>
		<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>2400</b>	<b>2406</b>	<b>13997</b>

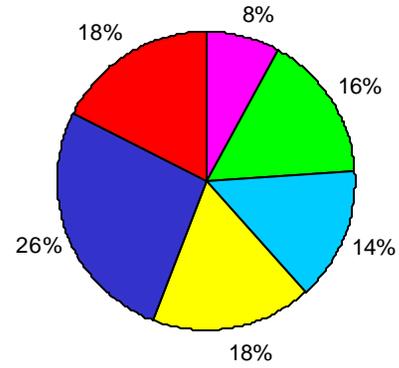
**OFDA/LWR/CASA DROUGHT MITIGATION PROGRAM****Details of Pond Deepening Work**

S.No.	Name of the Organization	Name of the Village	Starting Date	Date of Completion	Total Person Days Utilized	Total Amount Utilized Rs. 60/day
1	S J K S	Khichan	02.04.03	15.07.03	11003	660180
	(SHIKSHA AVEM JAN	S.S. Nagar	02.04.03	20.06.03	7319	439140
	KALYAN SAMITI)	Chila	02.04.03	27.06.03	7288	437280
	KHICHAN	Amla	02.04.03	16.06.03	7551	453060
	JODHPUR	Indoka Bas	03.04.03	15.07.03	7761	465660
		Dedisara	02.04.03	25.06.03	4065	243900
	Total				44987	2699220
2	C A S A	Judiya	02.04.03	11.06.03	7409	444540
	(CHURCH'S AUXILIARY	Udaisar	02.04.03	23.06.03	7470	448200
	FOR SOCIAL ACTION)	Dhandhniya	05.04.03	26.06.03	7430	445800
	NEW DELHI	Meharam nagar	03.04.03	24.06.03	7654	459240
		Chicharli	12.04.03	25.06.03	7511	450660
		Jhanwar	04.04.03	21.06.03	7525	451500
	Total				44999	2699940
3	R E D S	Eklavya Nagar	03.04.03	26.06.03	7454	447240
	(RURAL EDUCATION	Lapundra	03.04.03	25.06.03	7449	446940
	DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY)	Khoksar	03.04.03	23.06.06	7537	452220
	BARMER	Kharda Bharat Singh	06.04.03	22.06.03	7890	473400
		Shinli	06.04.03	27.06.03	7332	439920
		Pareu	12.04.03	27.06.03	7338	440280
	Total				45000	2700000
4	S U R E	R. B. Ki Gafan	05.04.03	26.06.03	7461	447660
	(SOCIETY TO UPLIFT	Ghoniya	06.04.03	26.06.03	7498	449880
	RURAL ECONOMY)	Satrau	07.04.03	26.06.03	7530	451800
	BARMER	Bhiladi	07.04.03	27.06.03	7648	458880
	CHOHATEN	Binjrar	03.04.03	26.06.03	7853	471180
		Dedusar	04.04.03	27.06.03	7025	421500
	Total				45015	2700900
	<b>Grand Total</b>				<b>180001</b>	<b>10800060</b>

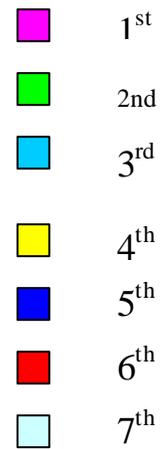
**SJKS**



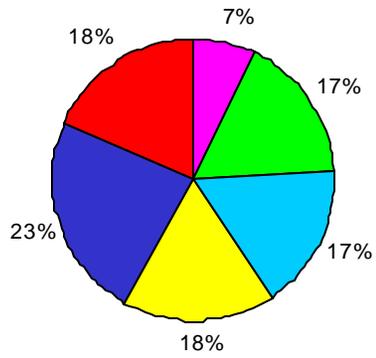
**REDS**



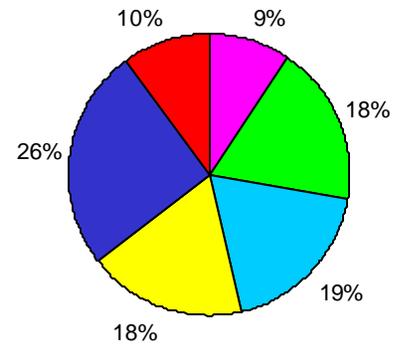
**Distribution Indicator**



**SURE**



**CASA**



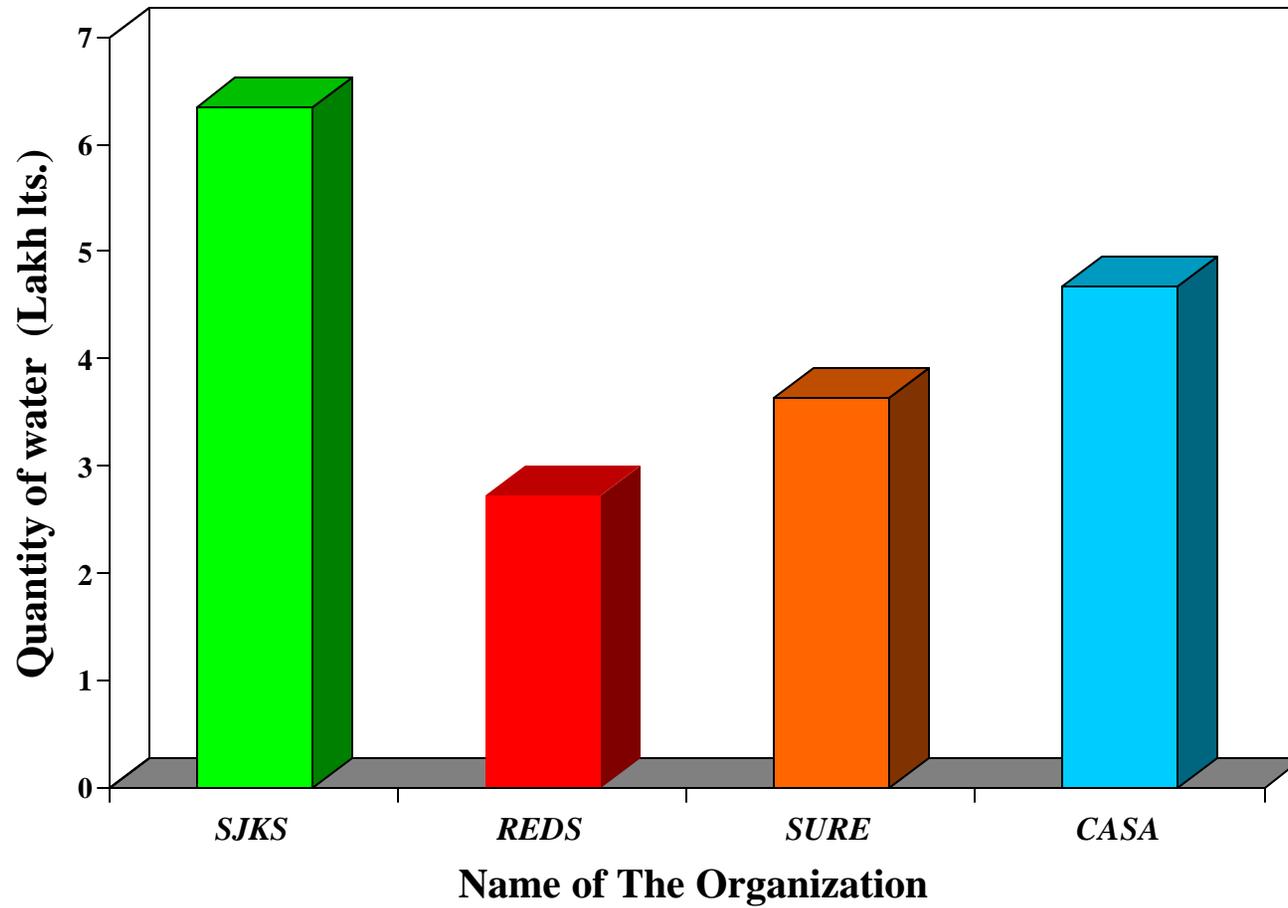
**OFDA/LWR/CASA DROUGHT MITIGATION PROGRAM**

**Annex - 4**

**Details of Drinking Water Supply Under LWR/CASA DRP**

S. No.	Name of the Organization	Name of Village	Number of Tankers	Quantity of Water (in liters)	Number of Families Targeted	Number of Families Reached	Capacity of Tanker (liters)
1	<b>S J K S</b>	Khichan	22	110000	100	130	5000
		S.S. Nagar	22	110000	100	100	5000
		Dedisara	22	110000	100	70	5000
		Chila	22	110000	100	100	5000
		Aamla	22	110000	100	100	5000
		Indo ka bas	17	85000	100	100	5000
		<b>Total</b>		<b>127</b>	<b>635000</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>600</b>
2	<b>R E D S</b>	Eklavyanagar	32	128000	100	100	4000
		Lapundada	8	32000	100	100	4000
		Khokhsar East	7	28000	100	100	4000
		Kharada B. Singh	10	40000	100	100	4000
		Shinlee	0		100		
		Pareu	11	44000	100	100	4000
		<b>Total</b>		<b>68</b>	<b>272000</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>500</b>
3	<b>C A S A</b>	Judia	16	80000	100	110	5000
		Udaisar	16	80000	100	100	5000
		Dhadhaniya	16	80000	100	90	5000
		Mehram Nagar	19	76000	100	100	4000
		Chicharli	19	76000	100	100	4000
		Jhanwar	19	76000	100	100	4000
		<b>Total</b>		<b>105</b>	<b>468000</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>600</b>
4	<b>S U R E</b>	R. B. ki Gafan	16	64000	100	100	4000
		Satrau	13	52000	100	100	4000
		Binjrad	17	68000	100	100	4000
		Bhiladi (Dhok)	11	44000	100	100	4000
		Ghoniya	22	88000	100	100	4000
		Dedusar	12	48000	100	106	4000
		<b>Total</b>		<b>91</b>	<b>364000</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>606</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>391</b>	<b>1739000</b>	<b>2400</b>	<b>2306</b>	

**Status of the Drinking Water Supply**



## Reporting Against Log Frame Indicators

Annex - 6

### OFDA-LWR-CASA Rajasthan Drought Mitigation Program, JODHPUR/BARMER - 2003

Objectives	Indicators	Activities	Output	Results	Means of Verification
<b>(1)</b> To provide immediate access to life-sustaining drinking water and create purchasing power for 12,000 drought affected people.	Quantity of water distributed per head and the number of days of water distribution.	(A) 391 Tankers of water supplied in 24 villages.	Distributed safe drinking water among 2306 families, distribution averaged 754 liters per family for 80 days.	* Reduced expenditure on purchasing of water during drought period by the Beneficiary Families. * Ensured availability of safe drinking water near the houses. * Reduced drudgery on part of women.	Stock registers, Distribution registers, Musteroll, Measurement Book, Attendance registers, Group Discussions, Village Meetings, Observations, Field Visits.
	Number of people getting regular employment under the cash for work program.	(B) Renovation / Excavation (new) of ponds in 24 villages.  **	Creation of employment opportunity at local level for 2406 families	* Frequent consumption of nutritional diet among family members during drought period * Repayment of either loans or interest to money lenders by the beneficiaries	
	Number of appropriately designed water structures created in the villages.		Creation of 24 water-harvesting ponds.  **	* Ensured availability of drinking water for human being as well as for livestock for 8 months to 10 months.	
<b>(2)</b> To establish sustainable sources of potable water that will mitigate the impact of future drought.	Number of appropriately designed water structures created in the villages.	(C) Construction of 48 under ground water tanks in 24 villages.	Establishment of 48 permanent water harvesting structures in 24 villages.	* Ensured availability of safe drinking water for the next 6 months. * Reduction in movement of Beneficiary Families at far places for collecting water.	Stock registers, Meeting registers, Quotations, Bills, Group Discussions, Village meetings, Observations, Field Visits.

\*\* This item is covered under objectives one (1) and two (2).

### **The Story of Ms. Dhaku, Judyra Village**

Judyra is a remote village that is 25 kilometers east of Balesar Panchayat in the Jodhpur district. The majority of the rural community belongs to the Meghwal community. Dhaku lives with her in this community. Dhaku (28 years) lives with her husband Daluram (32 yrs.), their children Muleram (7 yrs.), Bhaluram (4 yrs.), Anita (1 yr.) and her mother-in-law, Najor (70 yrs).

The head of the family, Daluram is illiterate and his wife is also illiterate. He works as a casual laborer in a nearby open stone-mine. In the year 2000, Daluram was diagnosed as a Diabetic and since then his family has spent a considerable amount on his treatment. When the situation aggravated they had to mortgage Dhaku's jewelry to continue treatments. When the situation became out of control again, the family had to sell their 40 bigha of land at a throwaway price. Now Daluram's health has improved but he is still not in a position to continue any laborious work. Recently he has been also diagnosed has having another disease, Cyclosis, due to the polluted atmosphere. Now the whole family responsibility has come on the shoulders of Dhaku. Dhaku with great difficulty is managing the household affairs, working as casual laborer, as the financial crisis has not only reduced the purchasing power but it has also curtailed their food consumption.

At this juncture, CASA reached the Judyra village as part of its drought relief activity. After completing a village survey a total of 110 families including Dhaku's family were selected for the cash for work intervention. Dhaku got the employment opportunity in the pond deepening work started by CASA in her village. After working for 10 days she received her 1<sup>st</sup> payment of Rs. 600/- which not only enabled her to purchase food grains for her family but also to continue the treatment of her ailing husband. The supply of drinking water, another component of this project, has eliminated the need for Dhaku to search for water.

Dhaku now hopes to get back some of her jewelry back by repaying the loan taken for her husband's treatment. This drought relief intervention has provided a ray of hope to many women like Dhaku who are struggling with a reduced quality of life.

**A Case Study on Collective Effort**

The Kinchan Village is situated in Tehsil Phalodi, which is 150 kilometers away from the Jodhpur district. The village has more than one thousand families with the majority of the families belonging to Scheduled Castes or Other Backwards Castes. Prolonged drought has not spared the reference community in the village and the village community has been desperately looking for some assistance from the government in the form of relief to assure their survival.

At this juncture CASA and its Partner SJK S had taken initiative to start drought mitigation efforts in the same village. A total of 162 beneficiaries had been selected on the basis of their socio economic status.

The Singh family was one of our beneficiary families. Gain Singh is 70 years old and has long since suffered from tuberculosis. He lost his wife few years back and has two sons. The eldest son is living separately from his family. Gain Singh is living with his youngest son, who started laboring in drought mitigation when work was started by CASA. Most part of his earning was spent on treatments for his father.

One night Gain Singh's house caught fire and within a few minutes the house was in ashes. Neither the fire brigade nor the police could do anything. At this critical moment, when Gain Singh & his son had lost everything in the fire including their food, shelter, clothes, utensils, and seeds, VDC members held a meeting and collected money for Gain Singh. Every member contributed Rs.10 – 25 according to his/her ability. Other villagers also collected utensils and clothes. They also collectively rebuilt Gain Singh's house. Government officers who visited the village had also provided Rs.300/- - 400/- from their own pocket. The collective effort of all those involved has been helpful in rebuilding the lives of both Gain Singh and his son. The drought mitigation program started by CASA and other partners has taught beneficiaries to provide a helping hand to each other.

### **A Collective Effort for a Marriage**

Smt. Madiya, w/o. Likhmaram, belongs to the category Other Backward Caste. This is a women headed family, because her husband who suffered from tuberculosis died 3 years ago. Prior to his death, she provided the only income to the household. She had to work outside as well as at home to look after her husband. Initially they had some physical assets and cultivable land but a portion of their land had to be sold during her husband's treatment and rest was sold for to fulfill social custom after her husband's death, like in 'Mrityu Bhoj'.

Now there are only two family members, her daughter Bhanwari and herself. Bhanwari's engagement had already been arranged in a nearby village when she was very young. Nevertheless when Bhanwari grew up the family's financial condition was not strong enough to perform the marriage.

Given those conditions she was employed under the drought mitigation program implemented by CASA & SJKS. During that time, her female colleagues came to know her problem. They collectively took initiative and organized a meeting of all beneficiaries and suggested to collect money to solve her problem. Everybody appreciated this since in Indian culture "Kanyadaan", large bestowal is a main part of the Marriage Ceremony. They collected total Rs.3225/-, approximately Rs.25/- per member. Madiya was able to give a happy farewell to her daughter with the encouragement and generosity of the other beneficiary families.

**List of Staff involved under OFDA-LWR-CASA Drought Mitigation Program**

<u>No.</u>	<u>Name of Staff</u>	<u>Designation</u>
1.	Mr. Sushil Sharma**	Coordinator, Udaipur
2.	Mr. Anup Kumar Sinha	Field Coordinator
3.	Ms. Kirti Lata Surana	Field Technical Officer
4.	Mr. Sushil Habil (CASA)	Field Officer
5.	Mr. Surendra Singh Rajpurohit (SJKS)	Field Officer
6.	Mr. Anil Sharma (SURE)	Field Officer
7.	Mr. Joga Ram (REDS)	Field Officer
8.	Mr. Daniel Baptist**	Field Officer (PT)*
9.	Mr. Moti Lal Sharma	Field Officer
10.	Mr. Narendra Chand	Accountant (PT)*
11.	Mr. Prince Joshua**	Field Officer (PT)*
12.	Mr. Sabya Sachi	Assistant
13.	Mr. Nirmal J. Singh**	Administrative Officer, Delhi (PT)*
14.	Mr. Michael Masih**	Financial Officer, Delhi (PT)*
15.	Ms. Carolina Castrillo**	LWR Humanitarian Response Manager (PT) *

\* Part Time

\*\* These staff wages were not covered by USAID funds.